

LYNCH LAW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

We learn from the Alta Californian that on the night of the 10th inst. the scene of one of the most appalling tragedies that has ever been enacted within its limits, an execution having taken place in the public place, known as Portsmouth Square, a body of citizens seeing as judges and executioners, and a multitude aiding and supporting them by countenancing the deed by their presence and noninterference. The circumstances connected with the deed are these:

Owing to the vast amount of crime which has been perpetrated for a length of time, and the impossibility by the process of law of procuring adequate punishment when convicted, or even keeping them in safe custody, a number of citizens resolved to take the law into their own hands. They accordingly organized themselves into a detective and preventive force, with a fixed determination to punish those whom they should find guilty of the commission of any felonious act. They accordingly prepared quarters in a building on the corner of Sanson and Bush streets. The numerous robberies, burglaries and acts of incendiarism induced them to form this determination.

About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, a man carrying a bag containing something apparently quite heavy, attracted the attention of the Whitehall boatmen at their station on Central wharf. He jumped into a boat with his bag and pulled out towards the end of the wharf. But a few minutes had elapsed before Mr. Virgin, a gentleman who keeps a shipping office on the wharf, came down to the boat-stand in pursuit of a person who had just robbed his office of a small iron safe, containing a considerable sum of money. The man with the bag was once suspected, and a number of the boatmen immediately started in pursuit of him. A sharp pull they overboard him, when he threw his booty overboard. After a very severe struggle one party of boatmen succeeded in capturing him, while another held up the bag, which proved to contain the stolen safe.

He was conveyed on shore and taken possession of by some of the vigilant committee, who conducted him promptly to their headquarters, where he was tried in presence of about eighty members of the committee sitting with closed doors, by them convicted and sentenced to be hung in the Portsmouth Square that very night. The precise mode of trial was of course a secret. During the time of its progress the citizens had accumulated in large numbers about the building and in Portsmouth Square. The bell of the Engine-house at the latter locality having rung a signal to apprise the citizens of the proceedings going on. The populace was very much excited but more orderly than we ever recollect to have seen such a numerous assembly on any similar occasion.

Some dissipation was manifested at the secrecy of the Committee's proceedings, but when the result was known there was a very general approval manifested, although there were many who deemed the punishment of death too severe for the offense, and others thought he should be executed in broad daylight. As soon as the sentence was passed, the bell of the California Engine House, near by, commenced ringing the prisoner's funeral knell. Capt. Benjamin Ray, of the police force, applied at the door of the Committee Room and demanded the prisoner, but was refused several times, and although others of the police force were on the ground, they saw it was of no use to attempt a rescue.

About 1 o'clock, Mr. Samuel Brannan came out, and according to the best opinion, announced the result of the Committee's deliberations, stating that he had been fairly convicted upon the strongest testimony, and offered no defense except a denial of the robbery. He gave the name of John Jenkins, and professed to be a native of London. Mr. B. stated that he had been allowed another hour to prepare himself for death, and that Mr. Jones had been sent for to visit him. The crowd present promptly approved of the action of the Committee. From that time the excitement began to increase, and the matter was freely discussed by knots of citizens at the various street corners, around the committee room, and in the square. A very large majority was evidently in favor of the execution.

The prisoner was perfectly composed during this time, and indulged in a cigar. The clergyman promptly responded to the request to pray with the prisoner and remained with him for nearly an hour. If we are correctly informed, his presence had no particular effect upon the condemned man, who doubtless confidently anticipated a rescue by the police.

About 2 o'clock the doors of the committee room were opened, and the condemned man, for the first time, presented to the populace. He was a tall man, of very great muscular development, and with rather a forbidding countenance. He was smoking a cigar, and appeared rather pale but composed. His arms were pinioned, and his hands tied behind him, while he was surrounded by a rope thickly manned by armed men, many of them closing on them determined to prevent his escape. In this manner, followed by a large crowd, he was conducted to the public square. His arrival was announced with a shout and every description of exultation—the wildest scene of confusion and excitement prevailing, we have witnessed for a long time. The moon, obscured by clouds, shed no light, and the picture presented was awful and wild in the extreme.

Some person climbed the liberty pole to rig a block for the execution, but a loud shout of "don't hang him on the liberty pole" was raised. A rush was made for that edifice, upon the corner of the square, formerly occupied as the Custom-house. A rush was at once made for the end of the building, a block rigged, and a long rope run through it. In the meantime a number of the police were on the ground, and made several attempts to obtain possession of the prisoner, but they were roughly handled and prevented—had they persisted they would have been riddled with balls. Several witnesses witnessed the execution and sought to aid the police.

The prisoner by this time was nearly dead with fear and rough handling, when a rush was made towards him, a crowd thronged over his head, the rope moved by fifty heavy hands, and the heavy form of the executed man swept through the air and dangled from the block. A few fearful struggles, a few more shouts, and the crowd upon whom such severity

and terrible vengeance had been executed by an outraged people. As he swung to and fro, and turned round and round, a feeling of awe appeared to spread through the crowd, who could not be otherwise than impressed by the terrible occurrence. Slowly they dispersed, but when day broke there were still many gazing upon the swollen, purple features of the doomed man.

At six o'clock, the Marshal, Mr. Crozier, repaired to the spot, cut down the body, and consigned it to the dead house. Thus ended the first execution which ever took place at San Francisco, where more crime has been committed within the past year, than in any other city of the same population in the Union, without one single instance of adequate punishment. Of the guilt of Jenkins, there was no doubt. He has been known to the police for months as a desperate character from the penal colonies, where he had passed many years as a transported convict.

The following is the verdict of the Committee, as given by the Committee of the County of San Francisco, to inquire into the death of one John Jenkins, alias Simpson, do find upon their oaths that the said Jenkins, alias Simpson, came to his death on the morning of the 11th of June, between the hours of two and three o'clock, by violent means, by strangulation, caused by being suspended by the neck, with a rope attached to the end of the building on the Plaza, at the hands of and in pursuance of a preconcerted action on the part of an association of citizens, styling themselves a Committee of Vigilance, of whom the following members are implicated by direct testimony, to wit: Captain Edgar Wakarusa, Wm. H. Jones, James L. Ward, Edward A. King, T. K. Battelle, Benjamin Reynolds, J. S. Egan, J. C. Derby, and Samuel Brannan.

David C. Broderick, a member of the Legislature, formerly of New York, strenuously opposed the passage of the resolutions. In the course of his remarks, in alluding to the execution, he pledged his life that he would have all the persons whom he could ascertain as having been concerned in it, hung by the law, and he himself would assist in the work. From some incidental remarks in the report of the proceedings of the meeting, we infer that Mr. Broderick narrowly escaped a taste of the usurpation of law which he so stringently opposed.

The verdict of the coroner's jury, given above, it will be seen includes the names of some few persons implicated in the execution. After its promulgation, the so-called "people's committee of vigilance" issued a circular setting forth the objects of their association, and "unwilling that a few of their associates should be selected by the coroner's jury," avowed the responsibility of the outrage for the signers, some fifty-seven in number.

How to Draw the Sinners. Several years ago we were a resident of North-western Louisiana, near the confines of Texas. The people there, as a general thing, were not much given to religion. An itinerant preacher happened along in the neighborhood during the death of religion, and sat about repairing the walls of Zion to good account. But his success was not over half a dozen could be got together at his Sunday meetings. Determined however to create an interest before leaving the neighborhood, he procured printed handbills and had them posted up in every conspicuous place in the district, which read to the following effect:

"Religious Notice.—The Rev. Mr. Blanes will preach next Sunday, in Temperance Grove, at ten o'clock, A. M., and at one o'clock, P. M. Friends are requested to be present. The preacher will run his sermon, Julia, against any man that can be trotted out in this region, for a purse of five hundred dollars."

This had the desired effect. People looked from all quarters, and the anxiety to see the singular preacher was even greater than the excitement following the challenge. He preached an elegant sermon in the morning, and after dinner he brought out his mate for the race. The purse was made up by five or six of the planters, and an opposing nag produced. The preacher rode his little sorrel, and won the day, amid the deafening shouts, screams and yells of the delighted people. The congregation amounted to the afternoon service, and at its close more than two hundred joined the church; some from motives of sincerity, some from the novelty of the thing, some from excitement, and some because the preacher was a good fellow. The finale of the affair was as flourishing a society as can be found in the whole region thereabouts.—*Spirit of the Times.*

Death in the Bath.—Cold water bathing does not suit all persons, however recommended by the hydropathists. A Wilmington paper says:

"On Thursday morning last, 10th inst., Mrs. Webb, daughter-in-law of the late Benjamin Webb, went out to bath in the bath-house, at her father's residence, on the Lancaster pike, about a mile from this city. One of her little sons accompanied her. She requested him to return to the house for something, and on his return he found her immersed in the tub with her head down. Everything that was possible was done to recover her, but without avail. It is supposed that she became exhausted, and fell after slipping into the bath, and was unable to recover herself, the coldness of the water causing a rush of blood to the head."

A Real Ogre.—There is said to be a man now in Paris, whose appetite has no equal in the world. His name is Thomas (the Bear), and thus called for his eating daily several restaurants of Paris, where he is fed with all the remains of the preceding day which are not sold. Some time ago, an American gentleman who had met him at Bercy, in a tavern, made a bet with one of his friends that he would furnish the Bear, Thomas, sixteen pounds of real, fat for sixteen persons, a box of bread, (weighing six pounds) and ten bottles of wine. The bet was accepted and the dinner swallowed by this ogre of the nineteenth century, who, on the same day, eat for his supper sixteen pounds of rabbit, a basket of twenty pounds of strawberries, and six pounds of bread.

The Springfield Post says that there are five living in the town of Longbridge (Mass.) at the present time, forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. One of them is over ninety years old. The entire population of the town is but 1,300.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Monday, July 28th, 1851.

WEEK NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. T. JOHNSTON

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN STROHM

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COUTTER, Westminster,
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin,
WM. M. MERRITT, Philadelphia,
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montreal,
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN MCINTYRE.

Pratharator,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN MORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sherriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CROFTMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, Jr.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. JAMES COOPER for Foster and Whitney's Report on the Copper Lands of the Lake Superior Land District, in Michigan. It is quite an interesting document.

The July number of *Blackwood's Magazine* has been received. It contains a new volume. The enterprising republicans of this and the other standard foreign periodicals, (Leonard Scott and Co., of New York,) deserve praise for the promptness of their issues, and the cheap and respectable manner in which their republications are issued. The postage on this Magazine, under the new law, is but ten cents per quarter, under 500 miles. The price is \$3 per annum.

A new paper has just been commenced in York, entitled the "York Pennsylvania." It is handsomely got up, and professes to be neutral in politics. The publishers are Messrs. Fry and Potter—its price 22.

Two men, named John Rider and Frederick Zimmerman, were instantly killed by the falling in of a bank of earth on the Hanover Branch Railroad, near Jefferson, York county, on the 17th inst. They were both from Baltimore.

The cholera is prevailing in an alarming extent in many parts of Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

On Monday night last, the brewery and stables of Mr. M. Brandle, on West Saratoga street, Baltimore, between Calhoun and Carey streets, were consumed by fire, together with three valuable horses, 200 cords of wood, and two large dwelling houses of Mr. Brandle.

We learn that the Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, has prohibited the further propagation of the *Unanthus tree*, in the public grounds there, on account of the injurious effects of its odor, when in blossom, upon the public health.

Mr. JOHN WISE made an ascension at Philadelphia, on Monday evening, in his mammoth balloon, accompanied by his wife and son, a young lady and a young gentleman, five persons in all, who safely landed about five miles northeast of Camden. The balloon used on the occasion is capable of containing 41,000 cubic feet of gas.

A fine, intelligent boy, the son of D. P. Williams, of New York, died during the last week at Vincent Town, N. J., of the sting of a bee, inflicted in the hollow of the foot exactly a week previous. The wound had healed over, but the leg became stiff and very painful, and swelling very much, finally extended to his body, and after enduring intense agonies, terminated in death.

Old School and New.—The comparative size of the two Presbyterian bodies in this country may be judged by their respective representation at their late General Assemblies. The Old School, which met at Cincinnati, had 212 Commissioners; the New School, which met at New York, had 150 Commissioners.

Swiftness at New York.—On Thursday week, a young man named James Long, about 24 years old, was taken to the almshouse at New York, suffering under an attack of mania. He was found next morning, extended by the neck to the window bars, quite dead.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

It gives us pleasure to say that this distinguished individual will visit this County in the beginning of September. He will receive a hearty welcome, and a description worthy of the "Young Guard." Our fellow-citizens will be much gratified at this opportunity of seeing and hearing the man who has carried their banner triumphantly through one campaign, and is now bearing it aloft through another, with the most cheering prospect of again placing it gloriously upon the heights of victory.

The following proceedings and correspondence will be read with interest:

In pursuance of publication, the friends of Governor JOHNSTON, in this County, met in public meeting at the "Temple Hotel," (late's), on the evening of Monday the 14th of this month, and organized by appointing Geo. Day in Minutemen's Chair, and John P. Jones, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was stated by A. R. Stevenson, Esq., to be, to take proper measures to secure the attendance of Gov. Johnston at a County Meeting to be held in this County, at such time during the present political campaign, as might suit his arrangements. Whereupon it was Resolved, That a committee of thirteen, of which the officers of the meeting should be members, be appointed to correspond with the Governor without delay, and secure an early reply, fixing the time when such county meeting shall be held.

The Committee appointed were A. R. Stevenson, D. M. Snyder, J. G. Harper, Col. J. D. Paxton, George Arnold, D. M. Conaughy, Benj. Schriver, A. Alexander, Col. R. Robert Hunter, J. R. Watson, A. G. McCreary, Gen. D. Middleton, and John Picking.

The Committee having addressed the Governor, take pleasure in publishing the annexed reply to their letter, (as directed by the meeting):

Gettysburg, July 15, 1851.
To his Excellency John P. Johnston, Gov. of this State.
Dear Sir:—The undersigned, appointed at a meeting of the Whig citizens of this Borough, (held at the Eagle Hotel, Tuesday), to invite you to visit Adams County, at some time between this time and the approaching Election, take pleasure in performing the duty assigned them, and here, by communicating to you the request of the meeting by which they were appointed, and of their Whig friends generally, that you would meet your numerous friends in the "Young Guard," at such time as may be convenient to yourself, during the campaign now opened, and address them in County meeting at this place.

Warmly attached to the policy and principles you have so faithfully and firmly maintained during your administration of the State Government, it was peculiarly gratifying to us, and those who were present, to greet you on our own soil, and find you mingling in person with our tried countrymen. Allow us to insist upon a confidence with our wishes, and we anticipate a loud response to your behalf at the ballot box. We have the honor to be, with great respect, your friends and fellow citizens.

A. R. Stevenson, A. G. Harper,
D. M. Snyder, A. R. Watson,
J. G. Harper, A. B. Therson,
J. D. Paxton, R. G. M. Conaughy,
Benj. Schriver, D. Middleton,
D. M. Conaughy, John Picking,
D. Schriver.

(REPLY.)

To Messrs. Stevenson, Snyder, M. Therson, Middleton and other Whig Commissioners.
Gentlemen:—I beg to return my warmest thanks to the citizens of Adams County for their kind invitation to visit them during the present campaign. It will afford me sincere pleasure to accept an invitation which will enable me to make, in person, my acknowledgments to the good people of your County for their long continued and unflinching support and friendship.

Tuesday the 2d of September next, will find my previous arrangements, to meet my friends in Gettysburg.

I am, most respectfully,
WM. T. JOHNSTON.

The Native Americans had a State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday last. There were delegates only from Philadelphia city and county, Delaware and Dauphin. There appear to have been two parties; and when the Chairman was nominated, a scene of disorder and confusion arose, which was unparalleled. Nearly every member of the Convention and others rushed over the desks and crowded on the Clerks' and Judges' stand, amidst shouting and uproar, and gesticulations of the wildest and fiercest character. Disorder and confusion reigned supreme, until finally the Sheriff of Dauphin county was called in, and quelled the riot. A portion of the body then withdrew, and nominated Kimball, Cleaver of Schuylkill County, for Governor, Mr. McDonald, of Armstrong county, for Canal Commissioner, Garret Davis, of Ky., for President, and Dr. Reynolds, of Gates of Philadelphia, for Vice-President. The regular Convention declined making any nominations, deeming it inexpedient at this time, owing to the want of an organization in the different Counties. They passed a strong resolution in favor of the Compromise measure of the last Congress.

Spain.—Two exports of specie to Europe continue to be made with unaltered activity. During the week ending 19th inst. the amount sent from New York was \$2,159,354.

The Churches of Cleveland, Ohio, were all alive with "Blossoms" on Sunday last. Some two hundred ladies were out in the new fashion. They're determined to get it up there.

The Secretary has been proceeding to such an alarming extent among the Opophans in the Grand Old City, Philadelphia, that the Directors there, as far as possible, dispersed the boys by permitting their relatives to take them into the country for a few weeks. The lady of President Allen was also very ill on Thursday.

Immigration, as a principal cause, has in ten years reduced the population of Ireland from 8,175,124 to 6,515,124, a decrease of 1,660,000, how long would it take the Government of the United States and of the individual States, aided by private benevolence, to re-emigrate 2,000,000 slaves to the land of their fathers, or as many of them as are willing to go? N. Y. Times.

The Weather.

Friday last, taking the entire day, was the hottest of the season—the mercury rising to 84°. On Saturday evening and night, however, we were favored with rains which have cooled the air, and rendered the weather delightful. During the evening the atmosphere was so completely charged with electricity, that for several hours there appeared to be almost a continued illumination of the heavens. Several strong lights were seen during the storm, evidently proceeding from burning buildings; but we have not found particulars. A rumor has reached us that two buildings were burnt at Pottersville or neighborhood.

On Monday last, in the lower end of this County, two men, residing in Hanover, named Charles Boyman and Francis Lamm, who were out gunning in a "creek," deliberately shot Mr. Peter Greenholz, living near Jaffestown, as we learn, without any provocation. Some forty or fifty shot entered his body, though he is not seriously injured. They were arrested, but both have been released on bail for their appearance at the next Court.

At Hagerstown, last week, Joseph P. Crankston, Esq., Assistant Professor at the College of St. James, (formerly of Gettysburg), was admitted to practice as an Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery in Washington County Court.

Stung to Death.—On Saturday week, a very fine horse, the property of Col. A. Noble, of Carlisle, was stung to death by bees. He was led from the stable by the Col., and tied in the rear of the collar to a post stand, for the purpose of grazing. In this position he was left for an hour or more, and it is presumed that by swarming his tail to keep the flies, he gave offence to the bees, who attacked him in countless numbers. When discovered, he was literally covered with them—in his ears and nostrils especially; they hung in large clusters. The poor animal was left off, but it was too late—the work was finished, and he died in less than an hour afterwards. What an awful death! The horse was an excellent one, and estimated at \$150.

No less than four persons lost their lives at New York, on Thursday, by drowning, and two from the boat.

A large commission house in Market street, Philadelphia, failed on Wednesday last for over two hundred thousand dollars.

The low price of pig metal has shut out the Allegheny farmers, the *Pittsburgh Gazette* says. The manufacturers of course grumble, but the consumers will buy where they can get the cheapest articles, spite of all lamentations.—*Editor.*

That is precisely the doctrine of men who would bring down the laborer of this country to the level of the laborer in Europe, where they manufacture iron cheap! The earth leeches us groans with the ore so bountifully provided by the Creator—though thousands of men would gladly find employment at living American wages in converting it into iron—though lands would improve and enhance in value and villages spring up, all the advantage is to be made aside for the sake of paying from half a cent to a cent less for a pound of iron! Years ago, General Jackson wrote that it was time we should become more "Americanized," and if the term was applicable then, it must be doubly so now.—*Carlisle Herald.*

Mr. Meredith, the contractor of the freight train on the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad, who was dreadfully injured by an accident near Parkton on Tuesday morning week, we regret to learn, died at York the same evening.

Erle Escaped.—We are glad to learn by the late intelligence, from California that TERENCE BRIDGES, one of the Irish patriots, who was banished as a convict to New Zealand for the part he took against the British Government two or three years ago, had succeeded in effecting his escape, and had arrived at San Francisco, where he was received with the most lively demonstrations of joy and welcome. SMITH O'BRIEN, and others of the exiles made an ineffectual attempt to escape at the same time. We wish that all such victims of oppression might succeed in winning their freedom.—*The condition of Ireland affords the strongest justification of their hostility to the Government, which new laws only to ruin and depopulate her.*

New Wheat, according to the Louisville (Ky.) Courier of the 4th inst., was freely arriving at that city for the farmers in that region, and was selling in the City Mills at 60 cts. per bushel. The crop has been very abundant.

The Church in the West.—From Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and other Western States, our exchange papers come burdened with reports of the prevalence of the cholera. Many respectable citizens are among the victims. Many are taken off in a very few hours, and sometimes in a single family there are five or six deaths, though in many sections the disease is not very fatal.

A Sum in the Railroad Case.—If you have any emigration, as a principal cause, has in ten years reduced the population of Ireland from 8,175,124 to 6,515,124, a decrease of 1,660,000, how long would it take the Government of the United States and of the individual States, aided by private benevolence, to re-emigrate 2,000,000 slaves to the land of their fathers, or as many of them as are willing to go? N. Y. Times.

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The Tariff.

The enormous sum of two and a half millions of dollars have left the port of New York within the last two weeks, to pay for foreign goods imported into this country. Two and a half millions in two weeks! exclaims the *Village Record*. Think of that, ye advocates of a revenue tariff. At this rate of trade, by the time another financial year rolls round, this country will be so effectually drained of the precious metals, that all our manufacturing interests will be crushed at the feet of a foreign monopoly, and a general depression of business be felt throughout the land. Our farmers who were promised high prices on their grain, under the British Tariff of '45, and themselves deceived and cheated. The English market is supplied with Wheat from other countries, at a price lower than it can be raised here at a profit. So the prices predicted. The potato rot raised the price of corn a few years ago, and the Locos said it was their new tariff did it! The farmers now see what reliance is to be placed on a party who are so destitute of American principles, as to manufacture falsehoods in order to reconcile their followers into the support of a most pernicious and ruinous law. A Tariff law which fosters foreign trade at the expense, if not ruin, of our own domestic productions. A law which taxes the raw material higher than the manufactured article. A day of reckoning is coming. The Steamships have placed the trade of Britain, with her cheap labor and cheap capital, within twelve days sail of our ports. We are subjugated to her commercial yoke, a mere dependency. A mere colony contributing to her wealth and her power! Such is patent democracy.

Important Export.—During the month of June the imports of foreign merchandise into the port of New York, amounted to \$9,809,682, and the exports to \$4,043,570. During the same period, the amount of specie imported into the same port was \$121,284—amount exported, \$6,162,307. We presume that this is a tolerably fair example of the import and export business of New York, for each of the summer months; and if so, we are running into debt as rapidly as any free trader in the country can desire, and being drained of our specie at the quicker that compacts with the interests of the country. But we seem resolved to listen the subjects of John Bull, if we starve our own manufacturers. The looms and workshops of England are kept employed, and we are sending the specie to pay for their fabrics, while our own establishments are being closed for want of profitable occupation. It is said in Baltimore, that "the who does not take care of his own household, denies the faith, and is worse than a heathen," but we reverse the principle by consigning our own household to want, while we lavish our means on persons abroad.—*Balt. Clipper.*

The Nomination of Mr. Meredith.—The intelligence that this gentleman had been placed on the ticket for the Supreme Bench, and had consented to accept the nomination, has been received with feelings of inferior gratification by all who appreciate his eminent abilities and desire to see them exercised in the judicial department. It was generally supposed that although the Whig Convention might desire to present his name to the people as a candidate for that high office, he would be unwilling to relinquish a position which in a pecuniary point of view was far more desirable than that of a Judge of the Supreme Court. But we have been agreeably disappointed. Yielding at once to the call made upon him by the people, he has consented to accept the nomination, and his name is now presented to the intelligent of all parties, as a candidate whose elevation to her highest judicial tribunal will do honor to the already bright name of our noble old Commonwealth.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

On Wednesday forenoon last, the extensive drug establishment of Messrs. Baker & Brothers, in South Charles street, Baltimore, was fired by an incendiary, and owing to the inflammable nature of its contents, was speedily consumed. The loss is about \$90,000. The auction house of Cannon, Bennett, & Co., adjoining, was considerably damaged. The drying establishment of James Williams and Son, opposite, and several other houses in the vicinity, were to a greater or less extent damaged by fire and water.

The weather at New Orleans has been exceedingly warm and droughty. The editor of the *Brezeau* says that he does not recollect ever to have seen in that city so dry a summer as the present—that the usual wet season is nearly over, and yet there has been scarcely enough rain to fill the cisterns. All the crops, especially corn, are represented to be suffering greatly for want of rain. The corn in some parts of Louisiana is almost completely ruined, and it is said that an average yield will not be obtained in any section of the State. The cotton, which is not so readily affected by a dry spell of weather, is also beginning to suffer, though the report is that it promises well.

Capt. John Nagle, who commanded a Jersey company during the Mexican war, was arrested in Philadelphia on Wednesday, on the charge of forging land warrants. He was taken to Washington on Thursday.

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The August Elections.

Elections will take place in the States of Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois and Iowa, on the 4th of August, and in North Carolina and Tennessee, on the 7th of August. Kentucky is to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, members of Congress, Legislature and ten wise to choose ten members of Congress. The election in Alabama is for Governor, Legislature, and eleven members of Congress. In Arkansas a member of Congress is to be elected. Missouri, Illinois and Iowa have already chosen their Congressional delegations. This year they have simply elected local and judicial officers. North Carolina will choose nine members of Congress. In Tennessee the election is for Governor, Legislature, and eleven members of Congress.

The President of Cuba.—Further information has been received in Washington, that the parties heretofore engaged in the enterprise against the island of Cuba, have not yet abandoned their intentions, but threaten that they will renew the attempt in a few months hence. It is said that some hundreds of those who have been engaged for the purpose, are to be sent to Cuba during the summer in small numbers, by different vessels, as mechanics needing employment on the island in their respective professions, but who will secretly provide themselves with arms, and be prepared in a body to join any armed expedition which may succeed in landing. In the *Shelby (Ky.) News*, of the 16th inst., we also find the following:

"Some half a dozen youths left this county about the 1st of July, who are reported to be en route to join Lopez and other chiefs in another marauding expedition against Cuba."

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion in California.—The *San Francisco Herald*, by the last arrival, states that the steamer *New World*, Capt. Hutchins, with a melancholy accident on her passage down the Sacramento, which resulted in loss of life, and the burning and scalding of a number of the passengers. The fierce blowing of the steam as it escaped from the opening, was stunning while the consternation of the passengers, the groans of the scalded and wounded were appalling. Several of the passengers, in the general panic, leaped overboard; how many cannot be ascertained, but it is known that four at least jumped into the water, of whom three were drowned. Fifteen persons were found to be badly scalded; some of them dangerously, of whom two have since died. Peter Marks was one of those killed. Others, names unknown.

Ninety Slaves Emancipated.—The will of Wm. Rayland, of Caroline county, Va., providing for the freedom of all his slaves, 90 in number, and if contrary to the law of Virginia for them to remain therein, then for their removal to and establishment at his expense, in some free State, has been sustained against the suit of the heirs, by the Supreme Court of Virginia. The slaves are to be transported, chiefly to one of the free States of the Union, or to Liberia.

Quakers for Liberia.—There was quite a gathering at the depot in New Bedford, Mass., last week, to witness the departure of Eli and Sybil Jones to Liberia, who sail in the packet from that port on Saturday. They go out in the capacity of elders or preachers, and they intend to pass some time in Liberia, and also in visiting other places on the coast of Africa. They are said to be the first American Quakers who have ever visited Africa, for the purpose of preaching *peace, love, and good will*. They go out under the "direction and support of the Society called 'Friends'."

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